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INTRIGUE AT LUXOR AND BEYOND*

Two thousand four hundred thirty-three years ago about 458 B.C., this story begins. The setting for this saga starts with the temple of Amen, sometimes called Khonsu at Karnak north of Luxor, which had reached its height about 385 B.C. (The temple was under construction for 2,718 years having started during the reign of Amenhotep III (1411-1375).)

At the temple there were ninety-four leaders who supervised all the functions of the Egyptian schools and the affairs of state, the head of which was Ibrahim. Ra, a leader and priest in the jurisdiction, was one of three sons of Tajad, a former priest at the temple for a period of 40 years. Ra, who was born in Luxor, was the only son associated with the temple. He was taught much by his father but received a formal education in Athens. He was sent there at the age of 14 and returned to Luxor five years later. He was considered a bright, young man and began his career at the temple when 19 years of age. He was a very dedicated and hard-working member of the temple. He worked closely with the temple rulers and helped people in the community with a wide variety of problems. The times were hard because of the conquests of Alexander the Great. Ra was saddened by the state of the world because at that time many Egyptians were being killed and losing their homes at Thebe across the river from Luxor.

Ra apparently served the function of liaison with the Syrian government. While on a visit to the Syrian King, NR, he met the king's sister, Princess Atka. They fell in love and were married one year later in Thebes. He was 28 and she was 20. They had a successful marriage and a family of six children.

*Ibrahim was first introduced psychically to a well-known radio, television and baseball executive by Ena Twigg at her London home on October 18, 1974. Through Ena Twigg, Ibrahim stated that he had been looking for this subject for hundreds of years and he was glad that at last he had found him. He stated that he and the subject had been associated in many previous lives.

In November and December of 1974 and into 1975, Ibrahim continued to make contact through the medium of Ouija. This story was transmitted by various ones who refer to themselves as "CT," "NI," "OI," "NM," etc., who were associated with Ibrahim.

A prominent person associated with the hierarchy at the temple at Luxor by the name of Capurani had a large sum of money and artifacts in gold which were his personal wealth. Capurani was a relative of Tajah the King of Russia and resided near Luxor in the village of Hart.

Capurani's Fortune Imperiled

Atka, whose husband, Ra, held a high position at the temple, was clairvoyantly informed about a plot to steal this wealth from Capurani by a temple official who was called Dalarani. The latter was a friend of the King of Russia, whom he learned to know through the many visits of King Tajah to help the temple in its building program. Dalarani lived in Luxor and was associated with the temple administration in its construction program. Knowing of the plot, Atka went to see her husband, Ra, who at the time was visiting government officials in Syria to tell him about the plot. She gave him all of the particulars as psychically pictured to her concerning the thief, Dalarani. Ra couldn't believe the story and thought there must be some mistake.

In desperation Atka went back to Luxor and then to the village of Hart, to see Tamud (sometimes referred to as "NT"), a close family friend who never married. Tamud for 28 years had been the architect of the temple at Luxor and during this time was a confidant of the family. Atka sought his help in explaining the story to her husband, Ra. She told him that Ra didn't believe her vision and that Dalarani was the thief who was going to steal the money from Capurani which today would be valued at some twelve million dollars.

Tamud, who had confidence in Atka's clairvoyancy, then went to Syria to see Ra and also Rajah, the latter of whom was a son and assistant to King NR of Syria. Rajah was a nephew of Princess Atka since the Syrian king was Atka's brother. The

Syrian King and Atka also had two brothers, one of whom was identified as TN, and a sister. Atka and her sister were close and often confidentially discussed Atka's ability as a clairvoyant from the time they were children. Their father was King of Syria in the prior generation.

After hearing the story, the Syrian King, NR, who considered this not only an official but a family matter, was so concerned that he and Rajah went to Russia to see their friend Tajah, King of the Empire, to solicit his advice. After staying a reasonable time to fill in the king on the story, they returned to Syria and told Capurani, the owner of the fortune, about the plot. As a result, a decision was made to take the money to Arabia -- specifically to a place in Tunisia called Purtot (now Tunis). This mission was accomplished.

Communication meant Travel

It should be mentioned at this point that King NR's trip with his son, Rajah, to Russia was interpreted by Dalarani as indicative of the fact that the money was hid somewhere in Russia. It is apparent that the trip of King NR and Rajah to Russia proved to be a successful ploy.

After King NR and Rajah fully discussed the situation with Capurani, the full story had been told to all of the principals. Rajah went back to Luxor to tell Tamud of the arrangements that had been made to hide the money. Tamud advised Ra and Atka to go into hiding because they might be subjected to reprisals from Dalarani. This was a natural conclusion because Atka had discovered the plot and might be subject to harassment. Ra and Atka did go into hiding near Luxor for three years, at which time their children were taken to Syria where Atka's queen mother, who was also the mother of the successor Syrian King NR, kept the children. The children probably were taken to Syria by Rajah, Atka's nephew, since he was on his way home.

Capurani then went to Russia, where he was under the protection of King Tajah and was securely guarded day and night. There was every reason to believe that his life was endangered because of the Dalarani plot. Even though Ra and Atka's lives seemingly were not in danger at this time, Tajah, King of Russia, wanted them to hide and not be exposed to the general current of humanity because he did not want anything revealed concerning the fact that he was hiding the money and protecting Capurani.

Children to Return to Ra and Atka

Sometime later Rajah went to Luxor to tell Ra and Atka that the children wanted to come home. They agreed. The Rajah returned to Syria where he and King NR agreed to bring the children back to Luxor, but by the way of Tunis for reasons to be explained later. The trip to Tunis was to take nine long months. The children took their things to Rajah's house to get ready for the trip and later went to the boat at night. There were many other people boarding the boat also.

King NR took the children to his state room for safety as there was a terrible storm and the boat was tossed and turned in every direction. When the children became very ill, Rajah took them to his room in the lower deck of the boat to calm them down. The storm was so bad that King NR thought it appropriate that he get the children and bring them back to his own state room, which he thought was safer. On the way there, much to his surprise, King NR found out that Dalarani was on the boat (he too probably boarded the boat in Syria). The King was so upset that Dalarani had him under surveillance that he felt it was necessary to find another place to hide the children. He took them to the captain's cabin.

About this time the children were getting restless from all this moving around and slipped away from the captain and their uncle, King NR, and selected another hiding place on the boat. The King looked everywhere for them and then,

"CT," the communicator (and helper of Atka) went on to say, "Then the story gets interesting."

In spite of all the King's precautions to safeguard the children, Dalarani found them first. He then saw the opportunity to find out where the money was hid. He spoke kindly to them and told them stories. He made a game of telling them to stay in his room until the storm subsided. Then he promised them he would return them to their uncle's, King NR, room afterward. The children liked Dalarani so they agreed to do as he had suggested.

Dalarani and King NR

However, Dalarani's plans were otherwise. He was a devious man. He went to King NR to tell him that he had the children and would like to know where the money was hidden in exchange for them. Of course the King was very upset about this turn of events and didn't, at first, know what to do.

As the story continues, the Syrian King NR went with Dalarani to see the children. He decided to tell Dalarani where the money was hid and worry about it later. Judging from what follows, the King misinformed Dalarani and stated that the money was hid in Syria. As for the children, he wanted to scold them for hiding on him, but he was too happy to see them. The King, with Dalarani's permission, took the children to his own state room. He wanted to try and figure out what to do next.

He took the children to the captain's room for safety. Then he went to see his son, Rajah, for his advice and told him what had happened. Rajah told him that he would have done the same thing. They decided they could do nothing until they got to Luxor anyway. The trip took three more months to go from Tunis to

Luxor. It was very tiring. The children were very restless. When the question was asked of "CT" for the names of the children, she promptly stated them as follows: Tara, Lushim, Sarst, Toziw, Tarthat, and Ramus.

The children had some fun taking turns trying to see who could take the longest time going to wash. They took turns tidying up their rooms. The King tried to think of things for them to do.

Dalarani at this point started to plan his next move. He realized that his plans could be foiled and that it would be impossible for him to jump ship because he couldn't swim. He thought that he would try to arrange a meeting with his friend, King Tajah of Russia before the Syrian King NR could get a message to Tajah. He knew that timing was important.

Arrival at Luxor

The boat finally got to Luxor. The Syrian King NR immediately took steps to send a message to King Tajah to warn him that Dalarani might return. Of course, this would take many more months to reach the king. Dalarani tried to interfere with the message.

He tried to find the messenger, but King NR had been too smart for him. At the appropriate time, the King approached Atka and gave her custody of Capurani's fortune which he had very slyly taken from the tomb in Purtot in Tunis and had it securely hid on board the boat.

As for the children, they had been gone from home for more than three years. Upon their arrival in Luxor, they couldn't remember home very well. Their mother, Atka, was getting very anxious to see them after so long a period. They were getting anxious to see her too.

Atka took the children to her temple home once again to have a real family reunion. She had a happy time telling them about all that happened since they had been gone. She talked to them for a long time. Then they told her about their boat trip and all of the excitement. She was not pleased with what had taken place on the boat. She thought she would talk to Ra about it later. Then she told the children to get ready for bed.

After the children were sound asleep she went to find Ra. He was at his quarters in the temple trying to solve a problem with Tamud, the architect, an old family friend. After she found them, she discussed the matter in detail. They thought that someone should go to Russia and warn King Tajah that Dalarani ostensibly knew that the money was in Syria, and if he could not find it there, he might return to Russia to take another look. It was also indicated that Capurani, who was still in Russia, should be warned that his life not only be endangered but also that the matter was becoming so complicated that the money should be approximately in his own custodianship.

Tamud Decides to Travel

Tamud volunteered to go to Russia in order to take this message. Tamud could go because he didn't have a family. He had never been married because he never found the "woman of his dreams." He made plans to go right away.

In the meantime, the Syrian King NR, who was not involved in these latter plans, stayed in Luxor a short time and then went back to Syria. It was a very slow trip for it took him nine months to return.

After the King of Syria left, Tamud started on his trip for Russia to see King Tajah. It was a relatively fast trip for it took only four months. After

arriving in Russia, Tamud took the money to the King and they found a hiding place in the Ukrain. So the money had made a long trip first from Luxor to a hiding place in Purtot near Tunis, then back to Luxor and then to the Ukrain in Russia.

As was stated above, Dalarani looked every place in Syria for the money, but could not find it. Strangely he did not elect to return to Russia at that particular time.

The King of Russia was now getting very old and he was thinking about a successor. He thought that he should have his plans made ahead of time so he made a decision concerning it. He told Tamud what he was going to do and asked him to keep the matter a complete secret. The King said that he had done everything that he could possibly do. Tamud, with the secret on his mind, bid the king farewell and started back to Luxor via Syria to finish working on his plans for the temple. From that which happened later, we speculate that he was delayed in Syria for he did not get back to Luxor in time for the catastrophe which was to follow.

Money on the Move

The fortune continued to be safe for the time being in its hiding place in the Ukrain provided by the Russian King. The fact that King Tajah was growing old preyed on his mind. He knew that he could not continue to successfully protect his relative, Capurani, for it was becoming more difficult to maintain security in the hiding place. So King Tajah elected that he should take the money from Russia via Syria back to Vauptnt near Luxor. The King took his time, first going to the Ukrain to get the money, then to Syria, then to Luxor to see Ra and Atka.

He then took the money to Vauptnt and placed it in a tomb next to that of King Tut. This was one of the many tombs that reside in the "Valley of the Kings." It was secure and well-guarded. So at this point the money had made a complete circuit. First from Luxor to Purtot (now Tunis) which at that time was part of Arabia, then back to Luxor and from Luxor to the Russian Ukrain, with a further movement from there back to Vauptnt, across the Nile River from Luxor, in the "Valley of the Kings." The money was never uncovered because everyone except Tamud who knew where it was died in rapid succession.

It must be said before we enter the final chapter of Luxor that Ra and Atka with their six children: five boys, Lushim, Sarst, Toziw, Tarthat and Ramus; and one girl, Tara, lived a fine family life. Atka and Ra had complete love for each other and the children. Ra at times was impatient and displayed a temper which he held under control for the most part, but also had difficulty in understanding Ramus. The child had the habit of visiting the temple when Ra was performing official duties, and was subjected to discipline because of his inquisitive nature. Atka's sister, ^{Tara}AT, reports that "Atka was a very nice person and had many friends."

The Invasion of Alexander the Great

During the invasion of Alexander the Great the temple was destroyed. Atka psychically saw in advance the coming invaders and sometime before the onslaught warned her husband, Ra, and Tamud concerning events but they didn't believe her as to the matter of timing. She became frantic and literally ran to see the Ruler of Luxor, Ibrahim, to tell him the story. It was too late to take steps of security. Had her earlier warnings been heeded their lives might have been saved. As a result, one month later Ra and Atka and the children were killed during the battle because they lived in the temple, which was the center of the threat. (OT, who was temple librarian at the time, came in to continue the story.) Tamud, who was en route from

Syria at the time, returned and took the bodies to be embalmed for burial. This took a long time but Tamud, who was then 74 years of age, felt that he wanted to do this for his old friends even though it was difficult to get arrangements made due to the chaos during the invasion.

There were many others who were also killed at the same time. The burial itself was very simple. They were buried at the tomb in the "Valley of the Kings" at Vauptnt, where the money had been placed by the Russian King Tajah and known only to Tamud. (He may have accompanied the Russian King there.) The King of Syria, NR, also was in Luxor just prior to the time of the invasion. He was also killed, and sent back to Syria for burial. He had ruled Syria for 16 years.

While these events were transpiring, Capurani in Russia was killed by thieves who knew nothing about the large fortune hid elsewhere. The Russian King, who was spared during the invasion, returned home and very sadly died of old age. As stated previously, King Tajah had made plans for his successor but they were not carried out. Tamud, who was to live to the age of 92, was the only one who knew of the frustrated plans. Rajah, back in Syria, didn't know of the final plans to hide the money at Vauptnt. Thus, all the principals of this saga, except Tamud and Rajah, had vanished from the scene in short order.

Rajah Becomes King of Syria

In due course, Rajah became the King of Syria (initials AT). Then he took his time to find a wife. He came back to Luxor and in a short time fell deeply in love with Tamud's sister, Tasha, who was a small but a beautiful woman at the age of 35. She agreed to become his queen. After a simple ceremony in Luxor, attended only by Tamud and a few friends, Rajah as the new King AT and his queen wife, Tasha, made ready to return to Syria. ("NM," who had been an aid to Ra at the temple, came in.) The trip took seven months. They took time to have a

honeymoon and probably spent some time in Alexandria, where they visited the Archean School of Philosophy which was established by the Ptolemy Kings of Egypt, featuring Neoplatonism and transcendental meditation. (Hypatia, a teacher of this philosophy and that of Pythagorus and Plato, was murdered by Christian monks in 415 A.D.)

Tasha became pregnant and was not in the best of health so they finished their boat trip across the Mediterranean to Tarsus, Syria, the capitol city where the newlyweds were to enjoy a long marriage. (The name of the capital city was revealed at this point for the first time.)

Upon arrival they found their new home completed and ready for occupancy. The new King AT was extremely busy with the affairs of State since he had to reorganize to cover the transition period from his father's kingdom to that of his new entourage.

Parenthetically, we should say that the times were to be good, and Syria was to enter into a long period of peace. The times of Dalaxani were forgotten. After that Syria became involved in the wars of the Roman Empire which ended about 147 B.C. This was the beginning of a new age for man. Much was achieved and great many new lessons were to be learned.

King AT and Tasha Rule Syria

To get back to the beginning of this story, when Rajah and Tasha had stabilized affairs in Syria they enjoyed a good family life and had many friends in Tarsus. In the meantime their son, Saul, their only child (other reports to the contrary) was being groomed to take over the kingdom at some future time, but for reasons to be explained later this did not materialize. (Subsequently, it was revealed that the priest, Ra, of our story reimbodied as Saul in order to finish out his life which was terminated during the invasion of Alexander the Great.)

Rajah and Tasha took much time to see Syria so that they could better govern the country. They also went to many places in other countries including Judea, Samaria and Italy to see some relatives. In Italy they went outside Rome to visit Gaul where they stayed for several months and had the opportunity to see and hear the prophet called Jesus. This was a great experience; and they were converted. Their son, Saul, was too young to comprehend the events of the times.

After that they spent eight months in Judea and another five months in Samaria. When they got back to Tarsus they were most happy. The kingdom was running well. They took time to make sure of that. They never traveled much after the long three-year sojourn because they were growing more mature and wanted to settle down. They were now in their late forties.

Saul becomes Paul

Their son, Saul, at the age of 25 years, even though his parents were Christians, turned out to be a rebel, inciting riots against the new Christians. He didn't like them and thought they were troublemakers. On one occasion when Saul was going to Damascus, he was blinded by a bright light and a voice spoke to him. The voice said, "You are a worker for God and you will help him." Then Saul, who became a believer, went on to Damascus to see what could be done to help the Christians. He was sure this is what the voice, which identified itself as that of Jesus, directed him to do. He admonished the Jews and much persecution followed.

He went to Jerusalem where Jesus was staying to discuss becoming a disciple. The prophet Jesus was not sure of Saul's loyalty because of his rebel tendencies.

This was a flaw in his character. The thought of a possibility that he might deny him entered the mind of Jesus. Nevertheless, Saul became a disciple and was to be known thereafter as Paul.

After the trial and crucifixion of Jesus, Paul went to Tarsus once more to see his parents. (This is not recorded in the Bible.) He stayed there for a short time. He went to his mother's house for a happy reunion to discuss his conversion and discipleship. He said he would be away a long time. His parents gave him their blessings and wished him well. Then he went to the local home of the Christians who lived there and talked to them about trying to establish a church. This was his first attempt to try and get people organized. Then Paul left Tarsus to go to nearby Antioch. He stayed there a long time organizing a church. He wrote many letters to his friends in Tarsus to tell them what was happening there. He wanted them to benefit from his experiences and the people in Tarsus were much encouraged.

("CT" again.) Thereafter, Paul traveled many miles. He never went back to Tarsus again. He didn't have time to go there but he always thought of his parents and loved them dearly. This was the worst part of being away for all of the disciples; not only Paul. They traveled thousands of miles in many countries under conditions of adversity and persecution, particularly in Rome.

Paul Establishes the Early Church

Paul went on to establish the early church. This was time-consuming and Paul, who never married, did not have time for anything else, except his mission.

Paul took his letters (covering many peoples in scores of places as recorded in the Bible) very seriously and wrote with care for he was very dedicated. He

spent many hours with the people telling them about the love of Jesus for all men. He felt that this message would save them from the evils of their times. He was very outspoken about his ideas on the subject but he had to be in light of the times.

The Romans were very pagan in their outlook and very powerful in their actions against the Christians. This was very difficult to overcome and Paul was in danger all the time. He had to keep moving to hide from them (the officials of the Roman Empire). He was eventually arrested and spent 34 years in prison, being an old man when he got out. In prison at times he was sorely tempted to deny Jesus, but his faith held. At times he tried to figure out what it all meant. Under adversity, he became quite depressed after struggling so long to accomplish what he thought was so little. He was in doubt about the mission he set out to do. However, he did not relent.

The final story was this... He got out of prison and went to (AL comes in) Alexandria to see some friends and there ran into trouble. They found him and dragged him away to the arena. It was festival time and he was thrown in with the lions. He fought a good battle, but didn't have the strength and died. The pagan Romans enjoyed this brutal activity.

In 324 A.D., after Paul's death, the church was in complete confusion. The Christians were afraid to speak out and many remained hidden for years to protect themselves and their families. The work of the church was at a standstill.

A New Age Lesson

There was a message to Paul's story and that is ... Paul had to struggle in death as he did in life. His faith kept him going but it didn't help him to live or die any easier. This was true of many Christians throughout the ages. They

seemed to think they had to sacrifice much in order to find God but in reality they didn't. (That is the lesson that must be understood in the new age.) Paul's life wasn't in vain, however, because he taught principles of truth and compassion.

The Roman Empire had taken so much time to become so prosperous that everyone had forgotten to live a simple life, which is parallel to the environment of the present-day world. The message to the world today is this, "Have faith and don't forget the Source of all living things as did happen in Rome. Should we fail to comprehend this lesson, there may be a destruction of our way of life today, as there was of the Roman Empire." The condition of Rome prior to its fall is described in America's Agony as follows: "Rome had reached powerful military superiority over foreign aggressors, thus assuring the safety of its people. All citizens were equally liable for military service. Economic competition was the order of the day. The middle class was an abundant source or wellspring of progress. As a result, idleness was rampant and political rewards were party politic. The masses exchanged their votes for public welfare programs. Since domestic institutions were ennobled, frugality, gravity, piety and patriotism did not commend themselves to sophisticated philosophies. This, plus the pampering of the pleasure-seeking populace, produced major opposition to service in the military. The academics and idle rich, fattened on the social and economic system, advocated its destruction and reform. There was a revolt against the established order. Riots and fires destroyed the cities. Confiscatory taxation followed. Prices rose and inflation debased the currency. Throughout it all, the Empire stood by the commitments to its allies. Ultimately Rome had to retreat from her forward position. Complacency set in. As Rome grew weaker, her strongest allies defected and ultimately attacked their benefactor. In the end Rome was completely and

irretrievably overrun and ravaged. Rome was no more. The history of the Roman Empire is expressed in the following cycle:

From Bondage to Spiritual Faith
From Spiritual Faith to Great Courage
From Courage to Liberty
From Liberty to Abundance
From Abundance to Selfishness
From Selfishness to Complacency
From Complacency to Apathy
From Apathy to Dependence
From Dependency back again into Bondage"

The parallel is altogether too apparent in our present-day world. If the nations of the world remain on their present course, they could go into oblivion as did the Roman Empire.

The Interpretive Contract

As was stated earlier Paul's parents, King AT (formerly Rajah) and Tasha, the sister of Tamud, were converted to Christianity by Jesus. They understood perfectly the message of Jesus, knowing that it was in harmony with their philosophical thinking. On the other hand, Paul's philosophy was that of a strict disciplinarian because the horizon of the people required that conduct he described in subjective and sensory terms. The early Christians misinterpreted Paul (as did he) and based their teaching mainly, on the fear of God. It was a creed that damaged life. God is eternal, purity and bliss. God is to be loved and not to be feared. Many of the early Christians lost intelligence, power and creativity - a loss of direction. Life was not meant to be lived in dullness, illness and suffering. Life is dynamic, not static.

The world today is entering a new age. That which was taught in the retiring age is to be set in a new context without disturbing the actual teachings of Jesus. Many churches of today still adhere to strict constructionalism, completely missing the true meaning of the gospels.

In short, when Jesus said that nobody has seen the Father at anytime and greater works than mine will you do, he simply said that the Source (the Father) is impersonal and that the Source is a creative intelligence that constantly endows each of us with the identical powers of all creation.

Tamud put it this way: "The Father is in you. All of us are therefore fathers. Jesus was only a man created as God (The Source) had first conceived as an image. A man right now can do everything that Jesus did and more. He must first find the Source. He must realize that he is God." (Meditation is one of many ways to the Source.) Life was meant to be an eternal bliss which is found within. Man looks here and there, always elsewhere, almost always without, but never finds what he wants. Serenity is found only within, a product of meditation and the "I am" movement of both the East and West.

Note: Ra, as stated previously, reembodied as Saul who later became Saint Paul. After the death of St. Paul at Alexandria, he reembodied as St. John of the Cross in Spain. Atka reembodied as St. Maria Teresa in Spain. Ra (St. Paul, St. John) and Atka (St. Maria Teresa), after these reembodiments, are now associated in the business world in the late 1970's. Some of this report may not be in accordance with history as reported currently, but could also be a correction of events that have been speculative.